Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1808. [No. 2207.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT.

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

in fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, situated west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell, } *Trustees.*
William Ladd, }

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,
TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 $ 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

NOTICE

THE Constables *give notice*, that they have been directed to give their attention to the execution of the following section of the law for diminishing the number of DOGS in the town of Alexandria, and that they shall proceed to execute the same.

June 22. 4t

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That all animals of the dog kind, kept within the town, shall wear a collar about their necks with the owner's name at length, at all times, on penalty of two dollars, to be paid by the owner or harborer of said animal; one half to the informer and the other half to the use of the corporation; to be recovered by warrant before any magistrate or the mayor for the time being; and said animal not having such collar, shall be forthwith killed or destroyed by the constables of the town.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*— 2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man; applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES.*

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

JUST LANDED,
AND FOR SALE,
50 barrels FRESH LIMES.
Apply on Irwin's wharf.

June 23. 3t

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July next, a *PIECE OF GROUND* lying on the south side of Duke-street and west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21. dts

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

PROFILES.

FOUR FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

JOHN M'CONNACHO, has taken a room next door to the old bank, where this truly ingenious machine is in operation.

John M'Connacho presumes to hope for the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, as it has been his study, for these three years, in N. York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Newbern, N. C. Charleston, S. C. and other small towns.

All Profiles will be stamped "*John Connacho's patent.*" The style of cutting and penciling the hair can be seen at the room. Those ladies and gentlemen who would wish to have their Profiles retaken, can have them, or their money returned, provided they return the first set.

Profiles will be neatly framed at the room.

June 22 eo6t*

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.

[CONCLUDED.]

On the gun deck, repeated ineffectual applications had been made for these articles. Immediately after the order to surrender some were received. What however was the extent of the supply? In the 3d division, several powder-horns had been received. Such was the confusion & neglect in the gunner's department, that of these only one contained powder; and that was but partly filled—not a match was primed, or secured in the linstocks, not a loggerhead sufficiently heated to discharge a gun; not a cartridge had been applied for, or issued from the magazine. The other divisions were in a similar situation. Possibly, in the course of some minutes, by such means as had been used by lieut. Allen, some of the guns, loaded before we sailed, might have been discharged — *All* the witnesses admit, that there were no means of *reloading* and *continuing the fire.* Is the effect to be expected from such a partial discharge (if I had known even that degree of preparation) sufficient to justify you, in saying, that the surrender was unnecessary?

But, sirs, if you will go beyond the moment of surrender, in order to ascertain the probability of the ship's being soon in a situation to repel the attack, you will certainly view the probabilities on both sides; you will attend to those circumstances which rendered it improbable; as well as those of a contrary tendency. If you do this, there is one consideration alone, which to you, who are acquainted with the effects of discipline, will be decisive. It is almost impossible, even with the bravest and best disciplined crew, to bring your men to quarters, under the fire even of an inferior enemy. Can it then be believed, that a crew unaccustomed to duty; ignorant many of them of their stations; never exercised at their guns; who to all the dispiriting effects resulting from conscious want of skill had superadded the knowledge of a great inferiority at the commencement of the attack, and of much injury during the fire: a crew many of whom are represented to have been, at the moment of the surrender, disheartened and depressed—can it be believed, I say, that such a crew, under such circumstances, could have furnished a hope either of resistance or conquest? And if they had furnished a hope of either, did the state of the guns and magazine, as now detailed to you, promise to realize it? If you pass your views, beyond the moment of the surrender, these considerations present themselves; and disprove the assertion, that any thing could have been gained, by postponing the surrender.

That my flag was struck, without consultation, is true. I knew no rule, which imposes on a commander the obligation of consulting his inferior officers on such occasions. The best officers have certainly done so, on many occasions. More instances have occurred in which this measure has been resorted to, to shelter an officer from responsibility. There are however occasions, in which it would be criminal to do it. This was one. What deliberation of decision could have been expected, under such circumstances? If I had drawn off my officers from their duty to consult them on this subject, I should have merited punishment, for employing in idle consultation, those precious moments, which should have been wholly devoted to active exertion for expediting our preparations; and I have no doubt, if I had pursued that course, that I should this day have to defend myself for doing that, which it is imputed to me as a crime, not to have done. I deemed it my duty not to draw them from their divisions, for so idle a purpose; but leaving them to employ all their exertions for the great purpose of resistance, to suspend the surrender till all hope had fled.

I have said nothing, sir, on the law applicable to these charges. It is to avert censure, not punishment, that I am solicitous.

To an honorable mind reproach is more terrible than death. The remarks with which I shall trouble you on that head, are not designed to extenuate the penalty of transgression. They are solely intended to show, that no transgression can be affixed on me, without perverting the law, which I am supposed to have violated, from its true import and meaning.

This first charge is bottomed on my supposed responsibility for duties, which I have demonstrated to have appertained exclusively to capt. Gordon.

The offence, imputed to me by the 2d charge, is supposed to be embraced within the fourth article of the rules for the government of the navy. The article certainly contains the expressions, "every commander who shall, on the probability of an engagement, neglect to clear his ship to action, shall suffer death; or such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge." But these expressions are not found, in the order, in which I have presented them. They are intermingled with other provisions, in the same clause; and must be considered, in connection with these provisions, to ascertain their true import. There are also other clauses, in the same article, relative to the same subject. These also are to be considered, as determining the true construction of this particular clause. No rule is more deeply rooted, both in legal science, and sound sense, than that which enjoins on the expounders of a particular provision, to take a view of the whole law, to fix its construction. If this just and settled rules of construction be regarded, it is impossible to believe, that the terms, which I have mentioned, as the foundation of the second charge, can be applicable to me, in the situation in which the United States and Great Britain were on the 22d of June last.

You will remark, sirs, that the article contains three classes of offences, or different grades, and subject to different degrees of punishment. "For the offences of one of these classes, the punishment is such, as a court martial shall adjudge." The power of inflicting death, not being expressly given, it is well settled, that this discretionary power does extend to the infliction of capital punishment. For another class of these offences, the offender shall "suffer death, or such other punishment as the court shall adjudge." The court may, in these cases, inflict death; but have the power to impose a slighter punishment; according to the circumstances of the offence. For the third class of offences, the offender "shall suffer death, on conviction thereof by a general court martial." No discretion exists. The only atonement is death.

In this gradation of punishment, is obviously displayed the legislative gradation of guilt. It cannot be doubted, that the legislature meant by these three provisions, to proportion the punishments according to their estimate of culpability. To suppose, that they designed to inflict the greater punishment on the minor offence, is to impute to them a perversion of the first and most obvious principles of criminal jurisprudence. Yet this must be imputed to them against the palpable internal evidence of these provisions, to comprehend me within the terms, which I have quoted.

The offence of "neglecting to clear for action on the probability of an engagement," though, in the structure of the sentence, it is contained in the first clause, is yet in the second class of offences. The punishment is 'death, or such other as a court martial may adjudge.' This offence is therefore one of superior guilt, in the legislative scale, to that contained in the next clause; in which the court martial cannot inflict a capital punishment.

The offence of the lowest grade, for which the court cannot inflict death, is thus described in the law—"Any officer neglecting, in sight of any vessel or vessels of an *enemy*, to clear his ship for action, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall adjudge." This law, you will remark, does not adopt the absurd idea, which has been advanced, that in sight of an armed ship, known to be friendly, it is the duty of a commanding officer to clear for action: but is expressly confined to *enemy's* ships. In a state of war, in sight of an enemy's ship, an engagement is not only probable, but almost certain. It is the duty of a commander to seek it, if his force be adequate. His adversary will seek it, if it be inadequate. Yet, in such circumstances, the neglect is not punishable with death; but with some inferior penalty, in the discretion of the court.

If the United States and Great Britain had been at open war, and I had omitted to clear for action, in sight of the Leopard, knowing her to belong to Great Britain; you could not have inflicted death. Is it not an outrage on all reason and justice to say, that such an omission, in a time of profound peace, may be punished with death? Yet such a punishment it is in your power to inflict, if the charge supposes the law to extend to my case.

Allow me to present this subject in another aspect. The clause which contains the provision supposed to embrace my case is in these words: "Every commander, or other officer, who shall upon signal for battle, or on the probability of an engagement, neglect to clear his ship for action, or shall not use his utmost exertions to bring his ship into battle, or shall fail to encourage in his own person the inferior officers and men to fight courageously, such officer shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge." The last sentence is in these words—"And if any person in the navy shall treacherously yield or pusilanimously cry for quarters, he shall suffer death, on conviction thereof by a court martial."

Now it is obvious that these provisions, together with that before quoted, contemplate the whole transaction, from the first and most remote prospect of action till the conclusion of the combat. The different clauses contemplate the intermediate steps of the same transaction, and mark out the successive offences which may be committed. They inflict the slightest punishment on those more distant from the actual combat, because they are of less eventual injury. They inflict death for those which occur in the moment of conflict, because misconduct is then irremediable. The officer is to have his "ship cleared for action." Why? Certainly that he may be in a situation to comply with the next requisition in the clause, to wit: "use his utmost exertions to bring his ship to battle." The neglect to clear for action can therefore be criminal under the law only in those cases in which, when cleared, it would be the duty of the officer to 'use his utmost exertions to bring his ship to battle." Was this my duty with the Leopard? My duty was defence, not attack: resistance, not assault. It was my duty to use my utmost exertions to keep my ship out of battle; not to bring her "to battle" with the ship of a friendly power. Nor did that obligation cease till the attack commenced. This injunction to clear for action on the probability of an engagement, taken in connection with the clause directing the preparations to be made, *on sight of an enemy*, and with the other clause, which defines the purposes for which she is to be cleared, to wit: "that the officer may use his utmost exertions to bring his ship to battle," most obviously pre-supposes a state of war; an engagement with an avowed enemy; and not a casual and unforeseen rencounter with an acknowledged friend. You must be satisfied that the case was within the contemplation of this law before you apply it. Is it not an absurdity in itself to extend these provisions to a case which the legislature never could presume would occur; and in fact never had occurred till the 22d June. As reasonably might it be expected to find laws for the punishment of theft in the code of a nation to whom property was unknown.

Yet, under this law, applicable only to a state of war, am I arraigned in a time of profound peace, for an occurrence unexampled in the history of nations.

The fourth charge has for its foundation the 6th article of the naval regulations—It is in these words: "Every officer or private who shall through cowardice, negligence or disaffection, in time of action, withdraw from or keep out of battle, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every vessel which it shall be his duty to encounter; or shall not do his utmost endeavor to afford relief to ships belonging to the United States, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof by a general court martial, suffer death or such other punishment as the said court shall adjudge."

That it was my duty to destroy the Leopard, if practicable, after her attack I admit. But this duty resulted from the great principle of natural and nominal law, which authorises the destruction of an assailant, attempting to enforce an unrighteous demand; and not from the pigmy provisions of this act. Can any mind not entirely destitute of reflection believe, that this act, which makes it criminal "to keep out of battle," which requires an officer to seek and "encounter;" which enjoins him "to take," can be applicable to my situation? In the relative situations of the United States and Great Britain, till a blow was given, it was my *duty* to "keep out of battle;" to avoid a conflict; not to "seek it." And if the fortune of war had given us a victory, could I "take" the Leopard in conformity with its provisions? If I had authority to "take" her she would have been a prize, her crew prisoners. Yet these terms necessarily imply a state of war between the two nations. It is a solecism in language and ideas to speak of capture and prisoners in a moment of peace. I pray you, sirs, mistake not the object of these remarks—I have fortitude to meet death, but not reproach. They are solely designed to shew that this event, which this charge supposes probable, was so improbable that it has never yet been within legislative contemplation; & at this day, both nations but a perversion of the law can embrace it.

I have, sirs, but a few words more to add—My destiny is in your hands—My life, my honor the sole patrimony which ten years of service enable me to bestow on my posterity hang on your decision—I wait that decision with the solicitude which these great considerations ought to inspire. Of one blessing I can never be deprived; mind free from self reproach, and unconscious of offence against the duties of my station, or the honor of my country.

IMPORTANCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

"The rabble gather round the man of news,
And listen with their mouths ——
Some tell, some hear, some judge of news,
(some make it,
And he that lies most loud is most believ'd."

DRYDEN.

Would parents and tutors be careful to put a well conducted and chaste newspaper in the way of ingenious youth, they would find it lead to great and rapid improvement in the science of life and manners, with the least possible trouble to themselves. Novelty has sufficient attractions for the young: and such a literary desert might give a higher relish to its enjoyment.

The subsequent essay is intended to encourage this mode of promoting juvenile proficiency; and to stimulate the managers of such publications to render them meet for the eyes of unsuspecting innocence.

Among the various causes that have contributed to the general diffusion of knowledge in the present age, nothing seems to have been of more importance than the circulation of so many different newspapers. A superficial observer will, perhaps, smile at this opinion; when he considers what slender abilities are generally employed in the compilation of some, what prejudice is displayed in the conduct of others, and what factious principles are disseminated through this medium; he will probably, be surprised that a newspaper, howsoever well it may be conducted, should come in for such distinguished applause.

But where is the good that may not be perverted to evil? the blessing that may not be abused? Excess of liberty degenerates into licentiousness; and too great indulgence in the pleasures of the table may prove as fatal as swallowing the most deleterious poison.

It is well known that, within these few years, diurnal publications have been multiplied to an amazing degree; and their characters, for taste and arrangement, and elegance of composition, in some measure keep pace with their numbers. Competition begets exertion, and those who hope that their writings shall be read, and their labors patronized, study to adorn them with all the charms of polished diction and the attractive grace of novelty.

The information that newspapers formerly contained was trivial; and the circulation was proportionably confined.

The learned, the rich, or the idle alone, thought of encouraging them, about half a century ago; now all ranks and descriptions of men, read, study, and endeavor to comprehend the intelligence they convey and too often adopt the principles they recommend, without examination; and act on them as if they were sanctioned by irrefragable authority. This no doubt is an unfortunate circumstance; but it is in some measure remedied by the contrary opinions of contending journalists; and truth and justice may generally be found, by comparing different statements and keeping the middle course between both extremes.

It is dangerous for those only, who read but one paper. And that paper is made a vehicle of false principles and delusive reasoning; or where original prejudice or wrong bias to the mind; and thus does given salutary caution to criminal intemperance.

On the other hand, a paper conducted on proper religious and political principles, is calculated to do infinite service among those especially, who are incapable of thinking for themselves, and who, by habits, acquire the sentiments that perpetually meet their eyes, and amuse their vacant hours. And in the country particularly, how many thousands receive what they read in a periodical publication as oracular decisions; and, to whom a knowledge of social or moral duty could not otherwise be communicated, as they too often neglect the established means of instruction, or despise its assistance.

Hence the importance of journals that preserve these grand objects in view—to illuminate and to reform. And from the same consideration, may be seen the infamy and guilt of those who poison the public mind, weaken the faith of revelation, unhinge the ties of moral order, and disseminate opinions subversive of the well being of civilized society. Could the author of such publications, whether issuing regularly or occasionally from the press, sit down and consider, with calm

attention, what possible ill effects may result from their want of integrity or duty as men and citizens, they would shudder at the reflection.

The solitary views of men may affect a few; but who can estimate the mischief of public ill example or atone for the wide spread effects of pernicious principles.

But, on the tendency of newspapers, perhaps, enough has been said. Their general direction, it is to be hoped, is good; and that much more service is done by the aggregate mass, than evil is occasioned by particular parts.

All, even the worst, in other points of view, tend to convey instruction, and to generalize knowledge. By giving intelligence from every quarter of the globe, they excite enquiries; by displaying the good and bad qualities of other nations, they remove ill founded prejudices, or confirm deserved aversion. They communicate beneficial discoveries, which would otherwise be lost; they record transactions which engage admiration or rivet disgust; they warn by example, and instruct by censure. They diffuse taste; they correct prevailing absurdities. They awe the proudest into the conviction of keeping some terms with public opinion.

They deter the flagitious from crimes, lest they should be held up to public detestation; and, in fine, they watch over individual and public liberty, which can never be violated with impunity, while the press remains pure and free.

Thus, to the philosophic eye, the diurnal labors of characters undignified by literature, appear capable of producing more extensively beneficial consequences than the abilities of a Plato, a Socrates, or a Johnson.

May such feel the value of the rank they hold; and never more disgrace it, by propagating vice, or wilful error, by lending their sanction to the worthless, or by weakening the bond that preserves mankind in harmony and happiness.

From the Fede al Gazette.

PARTY POLITICS.

It is the opinion of many judicious men, many enlightened federalists, that the best interests of America can be most surely promoted by permitting for a time the rule of our former calumniators. Federalism, rightly understood, was, true Americanism; a principle congenial and common to the bosoms of upright citizens, before the bickerings of *party* were known. It is in opposition to the system and efforts of federalism, when in active operation, that wild theorists and imaginary patriots are formidable: they have themselves no system; left alone they devour each other, and would ultimately and at no distant day, have opened the eyes of the people, and ensured the safety of the commonwealth. The common sentiment and wish of sober patriotism will advise, to give them rope!

We beg leave here to introduce Mr. Cheetham, a most valiant knight, and right worthy leader of the disjointed empire of democracy:

From the American Citizen.

It is intimated in the Evening Post of Saturday, possibly without intending the intimation, that I support governor Clinton because he has been my "benefactor."—This is an error. I never received from governor Clinton, directly or indirectly, either a personal or a political favor. I support him in opposition to Mr. Madison,

Because Mr. Madison is a *trimmer*.

Because in politics he is more of a *quid* than any thing else.

Because (and this is matter of the utmost moment with me) he is radically and incurably opposed to commerce.

Because, although an excellent secretary of state, I think him incompetent to a faithful and able discharge of the duties of president.

Because he has and cherishes a highly censurable predelection for a dangerous foreign nation.

Because he is opposed to defence against the inroads of foreign powers.

Because, in one word, he is an advocate for untried theory in opposition to tried practice.

On the other hand, I consider the Clintons absolute criteria of correct, sound & wholesome republicanism.

The services which governor Clinton has rendered to his country are, in my opinion, greater than those of any other man living.

His attachment to and defence of republican principles have been long, and without a parallel, uniform.

His ability for the presidency (for to theory he unites practice) is unquestionable.

As the second officer in the general government, we all looked to him as the person designated by public opinion, and pointed out by customary order to fill the first.

Yet, by a system of downright political swindling; an attempt is now made to disappoint public expectation, and pervert the natural order of things.

In this attempt (the caucus nomination) we see nothing but base ingratitude; (that ruin of republics) criminal ambition; grovelling selfishness; and, in one word, most unprincipled intrigue.

For these, and many other reasons, which there is yet time enough to assign, I am opposed to the election of Mr. Madison, and in favor of the election of governor Clinton.

Yet, if governor Clinton and his friends had showered down bounties upon me, however favorably I may think of Mr. Madison, I hope that I could not be *ingrate* enough to *oppose* them. I might be *neutral*, but I could not be *ungrateful*. If in society there be a wretch on whom bounties have been so lavished; if this wretch be ungrateful, and if it be possible for such a miscreant to feel, his own mind must be his greatest calamity.

RICHMOND, *June* 21.

ROBBERY——A most daring outrageous robbery was committed on the house of Mr. Simpson Morris, Merchant of this place, on Saturday night last. Upwards we are informed, of 2000 dollars worth of goods was stolen on that night. It is hoped that the utmost endeavors will be made, to bring to condign punishment the person or persons who committed it.

NORFOLK, *June* 20.

Dispatches were received on Wednesday last by commodore Decatur, to stay the sailing of the frigate Chesapeake until further orders—in consequence of which she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now rides at anchor.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

In the district court of the United States at Baltimore, held on Friday last, the ship Alligator, schooner Juliana, and schooner Sea-flower, were severally condemned; the two first for a violation of the embargo law, and the last for a violation of the supplement to it which respects coasting vessels.

For what purpose was the federal government formed? What reasons induced the individual states to enter into the national compact? For the better protection of commerce, we emphatically answer. To the protection of life, liberty, reputation, property, the different state governments were fully competent; but commerce, to be directed with skill, and prosecuted with success, required a unity of action, to be supported by a unity of force. From this necessity spring all the powers of the general government, and to this end ought all their measures to be directed.

How have our present rulers discharged this duty? How have they fulfilled this great trust of the people? By withdrawing from the ocean—by locking up our vessels in port—by shutting up our surplus produce to rot in our granaries and warehouses—by driving our sailors, riggers, rope-makers, and all the laboring classes immediately dependent on commerce, to a foreign clime to seek that bread which is here denied them—by a cowardly abandonment of that which it was our duty to protect, and for the protection of which they had been armed with the physical force of the nation—nay, more—by deliberately destroying that which they were most sacredly bound to cherish by every means in their power.

In common affairs, when an agent perverts the powers of his agency, and employs them for purposes hostile to his principal, he is held unworthy longer to be trusted, and is stripped of his powers. This rule of action is founded on justice and common sense—on the great duty of self preservation, and therefore must be of universal application, in public as well as private affairs. The administrators of our government are the agents of the people, vested with specific powers, for the attainment of specific ends. If, then, they have abused those powers, or perverted those ends (and that they have done so, requires no ingenuity to prove—the nation *feel* it, or must soon *feel* it) a remedy is only to be found in a dismissal. It is the course to which reason and experience point—it is the course in which security will be found—it is the course which the people must eventually pursue.

But "if, when done, 'twere well done, 'twere well it were done quickly." This remedy cannot be too soon applied. The wounds already inflicted on our prosperity are deep and difficult to heal. They are every day irritated by the ruinous prescriptions of political quackery, and if not put under the care of more skilful physicians, the political body must sink into paralysis or expire in a convulsion. *(Wash. Fed.)*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

As a new system of warfare has lately been adopted in Europe, which, in its violence threatens the destruction of all neutral commerce, and those supplies necessary even for our internal trade, which we have hitherto drawn from thence, has become too precarious to depend upon; it becomes the duty of every American, from motives of patriotism as well as economy, to endeavor to draw forth the resources of his country; as well to render us independant of foreign supplies, as to save the sums thus expended, when we have the means of furnishing them ourselves.

Among the objects that claim our attention, none appear to be of more consequence than the articles of Hemp, and Iron, of which we have abundant means of supply within ourselves, if proper exertions were made, and a sufficient capital applied to that use. I shall confine my observations more particularly to Hemp, as Iron abounds in our country and is principally imported from Russia, merely as ballast for the Hemp, and very seldom yields a profit. And should a war ensue with France from the discussions now pending, such is her mighty influence on the continent of Europe, that our commerce even with Russia, might not be permitted. Or if hostilities should break out with England, not a ship would be able to go and return from the Baltic. So that in either case we should be deprived of this most essential article, even for our coasting trade, independent of what a small navy might require as well as our privateers, and the little foreign commerce we should then have left. Nor have we at this time more than one years supply in our country, I venture to affirm; for the annual importations have hitherto only been calculated to meet the current demand. The embargo has prevented our ships from going to Russia this year, which generally sail in the winter or spring, and must leave the Baltic by the middle of October; and if it should be raised at this time, it would be too late to obtain it, even if war is not to be apprehended. We may, therefore, reasonably expect to feel the want of it, and to see the prices enormously high, before supplies can be had. To guard against such a state of distress hereafter, is the object of the present communications.

But first it is necessary to show our present dependence upon Russia, which is seen by the following abstract of the hemp imported from thence for the last four years.

In the year 1804, we imported	4480 tons.
1805,	5280 do.
1806,	5380 do.
1807,	7000 do.
Amounting to	22,640 tons.

independent of cordage and sail cloth; which, altogether, has cost this country from one million to one million and a half of dollars annually. All this must be paid for in money, or in bills upon London, Amsterdam or Paris, where funds must be lodged; as she does not require any of our produce for her consumption.

In my next I will point out the sources of supply for this important article, if you can spare a part of your paper for its insertion.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.—The London Courier of the evening of the 27th April, states, that at Plymouth all was hurry and bustle, in consequence of a telegraphic dispatch arriving to the port admiral, and an admiralty messenger with dispatches, which were put on board three schooners lying in the sound, which sailed directly, one off Ushant, one for Cadiz and the Straits, and a third for the West Indies. The dispatches were said to relate to the Rochefort squadron, of whose destination government had received authentic advices. In consequence of this telegraphic message the Phœnix, 44 guns, captain Mudge, which sailed the 26th, was recalled by signal, and waited in the sound for orders. Orders were also sent to the victualling office, to victual and store up to six months sir John Duckworth's fleet, which was again to sail in quest of this redoubtable Rochefort squadron, which the French papers say had been off Corfu and returned to Toulon. A cartel which was sent to Morlaix with seven Frenchmen, returned to Plymouth with the Frenchmen, they were ordered not to land at Morlaix. Mr. Mildmay and several other gentlemen had lately returned from Russia—they received their passports from that government without any difficulty; the only persons detained in Russia were those concerned in mercantile pursuits. Seven hundred Portuguese who had escaped on board sir Charles Cotton's fleet had arrived in England; and about the same number were on their way from off Lisbon. Individuals were flying from Portugal daily in great numbers; and so eager were the Portuguese to escape from the clutches of the French, that none remain behind except those who dare not attempt to remove their families, for fear of detection. Parliament assembled on the 26th—the further consideration of the petitions against the orders in council were deferred for a few days. A petition of the East India Company was laid before the commons; they request a loan of parliament to pay dividends to the holders of their stock, and to support their credit. This petition caused a warm debate—one of the members said, that the India trade was continually declining, and in danger of a total overthrow, from the prosperous increase of American establishments—another member replied, if America particularly flourished in this trade, it was in a state of neutrality. The petition was referred to a committee.—Troops were continually embarking in the out ports, bound on secret expeditions. In one expedition general sir John Moore was to have the chief command; major-general Mackenzie Frazer 2d; and major-general Gower to be on the staff; Mr. Kennedy as commissary general; colonel Murray as quarter-master general, with the hon. capt. Blagniere as his assistant.

Price of Stocks.—3 per cent. consols for money 66⅜ ½—do. for May 66⅜ ¾—3 per cent. reduced 65⅛ ¾.

[*New York Gaz.*

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED,

Brig Sumner, Malcolm, Thomaston, Me.
Sloop Polly and Nancy, Gardner, Warren, do.
Schooner Hope, Atkins, New-Bedford, do.

CLEARED,

Schr. Jane, Woodbury, Gloucester, Ms.

Exclusive of vessels to and from ports within the Capes of Virginia.

Discourse on *Duelling*.

THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock, *J. Ogilvie* will deliver, in Mr. Generes's ball room, a discourse on DUELLING.

TO-MORROW EVENING, he proposes to deliver a discourse on GAMING.

Tickets of admission, *Half a Dollar* each, may be had at Mr. Gadsby's bar, and at the door of the ball room.

June 24. 2t

Public Sale.

On MONDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Irwin's wharf,

50 hhds. first quality Sugar,

on a credit.

P. G. Marfleller.

June 24. dts

For New-York,

The Schooner MARIA,

GEORGE FITZHUGH, Master;

Will sail on Sunday or Monday next. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master on board at M'Clain's wharf.

The Master has for Sale, a few casks of

Excellent Amber Ale.

June 24 2t

☞ *Alexandria Theatre.*

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on *Tuesday Evening, June* 28, and continue open every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

FOR SALE,

A *SHARE* in the Alexandria Library.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22. 3t

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, a piece of ground with the houses and other improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke-street & west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21. dts

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine on the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a geeral relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most [illegible] service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold, to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

WHEREAS JOHN CLOPPER hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of EVE BOYER and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given,* to the creditors of the said JOHN CLOPPER that on Monday 27th inst between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said JOHN CLOPPER, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 20th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 20.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF

25,000 *Dollars is still in Wheeel.*

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawing.

☞ Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

June 7.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING *AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:*

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.

of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter,*

Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6.a

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)